the North. People asked one another: "Does this mean that the rebellion is to hegin again? " I heard the question often.

The Administration felt the blow, and to neutralize its effects a National Convention of its adherents, North and South, planned by Thurlow Weed and Secretary Seward, was to serve as the principal means. This " National Union Convention" met in Philadelphia on August 14th. It was respectably attended, in point of character, as well as of numbers. It opened its proceedings with a spectacular performance which under different conditions might have struck the popular imagination favorably. The delegates marched into the Convention Hall in pairs, one from the South arm in arm with one from the North, Massachusetts and South Carolina leading. But with the Memphis riot and the New Orleans " massacre " and Andrew Johnson's sinister figure in the background, the theatrical exhibition of restored fraternal feeling, although calling forth mtich cheering on the spot, fell flat, and even became the victim of ridicule as it earned for the meeting the derisive nickname of the " arm-in-arm convention." The proceedings were rather dull, and much was made by the Republicans of the fact, or the apparent fact, that the Chairman, Senator Doolittle from Wisconsin, was careful not to let Southern members say much, lest they say *too* much. It was also noticed—and made much of—that among

the members
of the convention the number of men supposed to
curry favor
with the Administration for the purpose of
getting office—
men belonging to the " bread-and-butter-brigade
"—was con-
spicuously large. Among the resolutions passed
by the con-
vention was one declaring slavery abolished and
the emanci-
pated negro entitled to equal protection in every
right of per-
son and property, and another heartily
endorsing President
Johnson's ^contraction policy.